### THE BARMAIDS OF LONDON

THE SOCIAL LIFE OF WHICH THEY FORM AN IMPORTANT PART.

A Resource for Lonely Men-Their Ambitions and Their Outings-The Social Limits of the Bar.

London Letter in New York Sun. In smart London bars the barmaids are supposed to be delicious. Why, they even pay attention to their names, so as to have

attractive ones, like Gypsy, Dolly, Duckie, Tootsie, Jack and Masie. You walk in and say: "Ah, Masie how are you to-day and where were you last night? You look a bit fatigued under the

eyes, dear." And she answers: "I cannot account for it, sir, because I

was in bed by 10 o'clock." Then she will

"What are you here for?" While you are sipping it, she will re-

"I never got those gloves you promised

You tell her to come out and have them now. By which time you have finished your sterry and bitters. So, when she tells you to "Go out now and buy me a nice bouquet;" you go.

This is called jollying the barmaids, a favorite pastime with several types of Londoners, the best of whom go through it automatically, like good-hearted lubberly pending on the degree of their misdemeanor. | such pain and trouble that it should be pending on the degree of their misdemeanor. | such pain and trouble that it should be dead I killed it in as painless a manner man who was a stranger to our tongue, but who made his wants known through

know no one that this contingent alone would justify the barmaid as a social featare and suffice to keep her self-respect Masie can pick and choose among the lonely men. She is in demand. The lonely ones know the date of her day

off and emparrass her with invitationsin all honor. When they go visiting in other bars, she and her escort will be treated as distinguished guests by all the working barmaids, sympathetic to do honor On such excursions the no longer lonely

an ought to drink overmuch, because Masie is not out to study the effect of alco- Philadelphia Record. lots of that at home. She craves respect. She is enamored of social conventions. So the visiting around

Beer and spirits. The smell of the London "pub" is strong and searching. The bar itself is divided into varying social

A VARIETY OF BARS. There is the public bar, a large and dirty

space where workingmen wrangle over their "four ale;" the bottle and jug bar, with its hosts of children fetching beer for father's meal or mother's 5 o'clock; the private bar, where customers begin to call her Duckie; the saloon bar, in which no drink costs less than threepence; the bar parlor, the empyrean, where one talks gloves, bouquets, bon-bons and theater

Tootsle will tell you that "four ale" is norrid to handle. Retailed to the humble but thirsty at fourpence, the imperial quart, the filling liquid, which ought to come from the brewer, is reflavored with all the drippings of the bar-beer, porter, stout, gin, rum, whisky, any old thing. Composite in its essence when at its best s, a brewer's refining of bar waste, it is enest fined by the frugal publican himif; and they say that its atomic equium is so unstable that a thunderstorm

Then, there are the women to serve; and supplying one's sisters with "four ale" takes all the romance out of the Baccha-

They come flocking to the bottle and jug bar. Let us count them-nine women, or teen if you count two baby girls and four little girls with their mammas. The mamma, quite a decent body in gloves, is now calling for a half quartern of Irish warm, and after swallowing three parts of it will lass it to her offspring—"Here you are, Martha"—as if it were so much milk.

Three other women chat of their hus-

"That's all he brings me home, as I'm a Christian, fourteen bob—and five of us to keep. Well, drink up. I'll be fourpence to your tuppence this time, Mrs. Waters."

Their language is proper and their views

are conservative. It is the business of a oman to be a wife. And it is the business a man to bring home his money on a

Saturday night.

The "pub" is their exchange wherein to compare takings. It is not a place to debauch. It is an adjunct to the home. Yet I can never forget the coarse and heartless way in which two such "decent bodies" talking home and husband stopped first to encourage, then draw out and then chaff an unhappy tipsy girl of real refinement, both in dress and manner, who in nocence leaned on them mourning in er gentle, maudlin way.

NOT SEEN ELSEWHERE.

One does not see these awful appetitesor these resources in despair-in other lands. The poor, thin-faced, pretty thing at once. looked something higher than the type of shop girl, perhaps governess. I would not let myself stand there and listen as the pathetic. So I know only that she came from Birmingham in much distress, was ning o'er her-whence this booze-and is no hope for this good dog. nat it made no matter anyway, because he wished that she was dead. Just off the Strand as you go to the

haring Cross underground station there s a Gatti bar in which two barmaids have do with as refined and well-to-do a clienle as any barmaid could desire. The only women customers are casuals from the trains and tired-limbed provincial

women resting from their shopping, with their modest glass in hand, against the fatal faintness, the invariable explanation of this island's femininity for having someing. One of these nice barmaids is Jack ile the other's name is Lizzie. Need it be said that Jack is sweetly pret-

winsome, gay and smiling, while poor zzie, morose, sour and savage, is so men who are in a real hurry. Jack is an English gypsy brunette, with eat melting black eyes, a mouth red like raspberry, and the figure of a Hebe. She

ears her fine hair in a great bun. Alas, for the figment that the barmaid s ouly a domestic, not a woman! Men come to that bar because of Jack when they have no need of a drink. The undernd conductors and trainmen are her ves. They come for a smile, to feast

heir eyes upon her beauty-men who never dare to call her Jack! Poor Lizzie jerks the beer pump jealously. No, the London barmaid is first, a pretty irl, and only secondly a servant. It is fore much to her credit that she holds

self so well up and extorts so much espect from jollying bounders.
Her good works are twofold. Her mere presence forbids bad language and a deal roughness. It is seldom necessary for

Jack to say to the potman "Please put this man out!" Thanks to the barmaid, the atmosphere of London bars is pure. But she does scarcely less good in curbing the appetites of drinking men. "You're making yourself look old, sir!" or: "I'd cut it now; do, dear!" she says with

And the man, if he admires himself, imdiately nods in gratitude and takes the . When she acts thus the London barmaid does good work-for the next bar!

# How Shop Girls Are Watched.

eslie's Monthly. The girls in a large department store are, s a rule, carefully watched, not only in the store, but out of it. The buyer of each rtment knows pretty well the habits of is salesladies; knows how much it costs nem to live and how they spend their evenigs. It is easy for him to get the informanot merely through the store detectives, but in many other ways. The buyer is a rule, a tolerant person, who cares only or two things, namely, that the girls "deg 'books'—and that they appear respect-ble. If they stay out so late at night that do not reach the store promptly in the morning they may be discharged, trans-ferred from one department to another, or morely not rise in the way of salary—deMISSION OF A FAMOUS BOER AND HIS WIFE



Major Pretorius, noted during the late struggle in South Africa, and his wife have journeyed all the way from South Africa to the Bermudas on a remarkable mission. There are still eighty Boer prisoners on the islands who stubbornly refuse to take the oath of allegiance that means their freedom. The pair have sailed for Bermuda to try to persuade their countrymen to submit to the inevitable.

simply discharged or transferred, and no as possible. great deal of freedom, but when her "book"

#### KILLS FROM KINDNESS.

Putting Pets to Death.

ing Gaol," a poem written by a convict, kill 200 animals a quarter. Most of them it is said that man always slays the thing | are cats. Next come birds. But I have comes a pathetic imitation of the after- he loves. This statement is undoubtedly Frankford nevertheless, for Mrs. Caroline Scott, of No. 1623 Sellers street, is adleavens, but the barmaids must attend to mitted to be Frankford's greatest lover of animals, and yet Mrs. Scott kills from 800 to 1,000 animals a year. She kills these animals, though, not so much because she Trained Servants of Europe Are loves them as because they are suffering. Dogs that have been run over, cats with incurable diseases, birds irreparably hurtthese and other sorts of little live things Mrs. Scott puts to death. And she has been putting them to death for thirty-five years. She employs a man to bring them to her from their homes, and another man with a horse and wagon calls thrice a week at her house to remove for burial the corpses

Mrs. Scott lives in a brick house with her daughter and her son-in-law. Her health is no longer good, and to pursue her work is more difficult for her now than it used to be. Nevertheless she does not propose to give it up. Yesterday the man whom she employs called at her house and said: "Have you anything for me to do to-day?"

"Go to this number for a cat, to that number for a parrot and to such and such a place for a dog," replied Mrs. Scott.

The man departed. Several hours later
he returned with the cat, the parrot and
the dog in an express wagon. The first the dog in an express wagon. The first had been burned in a fire, the second had developed an unsightly disease of the skin, the third had had both legs broken by a

Mrs. Scott carried them all to a room behind her kitchen—an airy room, with plenty of windows. In the middle of the floor stood a big wooden box, air-tight and very solidly constructed. A rubber tube passed through the side of the box and its end was attached to a gas pipe.

Into the box she thrust the parrot. It squawked but as soon as the lid was closed upon it it became silent. In the blackness of the box it stood still. Mrs. Scott turned on the gas cock and floods on floods of gas rolled in upon the parrot. Five minutes thereafter the woman opened the box and removed the dead bird. The stale gas in the box rolled forth and out of the window.
After it was gone the dog was killed in the same way as the parrot, and finally the cat was disposed of. Then the bodies of these little animals were laid in an outhouse, and thence, the next morning, a man re-moved them for burial. Every day there are a half-dosen callers at Mrs. Scott's. A little girl will come and say, with a sar-

"My father said that I must get rid of my

A young man comes and says:
"I have a Newfoundland dog, madam,
that must be put to sleep. This dog saved my sister's life, and for this deed his own older women grinned and winked behind her back, persuaded her to stand refreshments for them and pretended to be sympathetic. So I know only that she came life must pay the penalty. He was walk-sprung up in a night, and in all of them, as a visitor with How dyou do? on the proposated this deed his own sprung up in a night, and in all of them, as a visitor with How dyou do? on the proposated the penalty. He was walk-sprung up in a night, and in all of them, as a visitor with How dyou do? on the proposated them and others, have a visitor with How dyou do? on the proposate with How dyou do? on the proposated them and others, have a visitor with How dyou do? on the proposated them and others, have a visitor with How dyou do? on the proposate wit dress and thrust her out of the way. The | demand which the United States is unable | words. car ran over his hind legs, crushing them all alone in London, had felt a faintness horribly, and the surgeon says that there "I will relieve the animal, sir," says Mrs.

Scott. "Its death will be painless, almost A great many persons wonder why it is that Mrs. Scott ever came to involve herself in the grewsome work that she now conducts on a scale so extensive. She told the

other day how she first came to take the paying what to them is a princely salary work up. "All my life," she said, "I have lived out here, and all my life I have loved animals. in this country they have no competition, we have a number of quarries in this section, and at the quarries a good deal of here by the forties, fiftles and hundreds on cruelty is practiced on horses. I began in every steamer. my girlhood to take the part of these horses. Many an argument I had with brutal drivers, and many a poor horse I

gas method is better. The gas is The gas is no sooner turned on than you if ever, makes any outcry. Dying is just | years and doctors." as pleasant to it as eating a good meal is pigs, mice, bats and monkeys. I have been a member of both the Philadelphia S. P C. A.'s ever since they came into existence, and I have a silver medal that was given to me for my kindness to animals."

## FOREIGN WAITERS' INVASION.

Flocking to America.

New York Evening Post.

of this country will be overrun with Enhow this is gradually coming about. "In Europe the hotel system, as you of this country. In a large city like Paris other. there are a great many hotels and cafes imate calling. In Berlin and Paris there are of accepting a waiter who was unable to show a diploma from one of these schools than an American steamboat owner would think of employing a roustabout to act as

pilot or engineer. "But the proprietors of European hotels do not hire their waiters as we do in this country. Instead, the waiters pay the proprietors. The position of waiter in one of the Parisian hotels is let out to the highest bidder for cash, provided the bidder can show that he has the proper training. Besides the tips from the guests, the waiter gets what he is able to make out of their leavings, such as soap, candles, fuel and even food. He sells it to persons who make a business of purchasing such things from

hotel waiters. Europe the waiters form a class of veritable nomads. They are continually traveling. In their training schools they are taught three languages other than their own, a downright necessity in Europe, where the countries are small and close numerous and dissimilar, but, in their traveling about they manage to pick up several tore a big hole in its breast. The hole will never heal, my father says. The poor little bird is in great pain. Will you kill it, Mrs. Scott, without hurting it at all?"

"To be sure I will, little girl. Leave me your address and I'll send for the bird should they manage to pick up several other tongues in addition to the four with which they are familiar. Thus a waiter who in summer is serving guests in Bergen, Norway, will be found next winter bowing and scraping to those from whom he expects tips in Shepherd's Hotel in Cairo,

"In America we are placed in a curious to supply. In this country the tendency has been for young men to become doctors. European waiters have discovered. They of taking all the tips they can get; that

"In Washington the trained European waiter is almost a necessity and Washington was one of the first American cities

# helped. From horses my care for animals | to employ them. Hardly a day passes when lain that men turn from her-even busi- extended to dogs and cats and birds. And we do not entertain foreigners who cannot when I found a dog or a cat or a bird in | speak a word of English and it was only

THE REASON. Stranger-Why does Hank Hopkins get so mad when the boys call

Hiram Hayseed-Wal, you see, some of Hank's neighbors tarred and feathered him a couple of years ago.

There are so many men in London who knows the reason why. If, on the other is a development of my earlier method. In French, Spanish and English. People in hand, the girl is a good seller the buyer | the past I used chloroform. I would put | this country are disposed to look down will excuse a great deal in the way of irregularity of habits. As long as a girl
sticks closely to business she is allowed a rags saturated with chloroform. For the chloroform to kill would require fifteen or our young men had they learned to be twenty minutes, and even then the killing | waiters instead of lawyers. While hunis not quite certain, and it is necessary to dreds of proud young Americans are strugcover the animal with water for surety's gling along from hand to mouth on \$10, \$12 and \$15 a week, our waiters are receiving \$35 a month salary, and all the way turned into the box for just a minute and from \$5 to \$3 (never less than \$3) a day in that minute the animal dies. It takes in tips. A trained waiter is always in only a few seconds to make it unconscious. demand, wherever he goes in this country, which is more than you can say of the hear the animal drop to the floor. It rarely, | young Americans who are reporters, law-

#### A COLLEGE FOR PARROTS.

Unique School for the Birds Conducted by a Linguist.

New York Commercial.

Among the queer ways of earning steady incomes in this country—and there are lots of them—a Chicago man has hit upon what is the most novel one up to date. He is an "accommplished linguist," as the ex-pression goes, and he has turned his knowledge to a most excellent account, so far

He has established in a back street, in a rather obscure neighborhood, a language "I may be mistaken, but nevertheless I school for parrots, and has scores of feel safe in venturing the prophecy that "students" now in attendance at it, the within the next three years the large cities enterprise bidding fair to become permanent and to yield him a fortune. His speglish, French, German, Italian and Spanish | cialty is that of teaching parrots to speak waiters," said an experienced Washington sentences, etc., in various languages, ac hotel clerk. "What Florida was in the imcording to the particular foreign market agination of Ponce de Leon modern America | to which they are to be sold. The whole is to the foreign waiter. To him it is an of the parrot professor's house, except two El Dorado, a land of gold, the greatest bo- rooms, is given up to the birds, the rooms nanza under the sun. Let me explain to you in which are their cages being divided up by sound-proof partitions into several smaller compartments, each containing a doubtless know, is very different from that | cage, that the birds may not hear each

competing for custom, and the one which to parrots," said the proprietor to a New not only serves the best food, but, what is York caller the other night. "I've lived in more important, maintains a corps of the several foreign cities, and I know seven most polite, sensible and best trained wait- foreign languages. At one time I was a ers, is the hotel that is going to succeed. | waiter and at another an interpreter, but There the business has been reduced to a lost my work, and for a long time I subscience. In those countries the work of a sisted in a garret, doing translations and waiter is looked upon as a regular and legit- | giving French and German lessons at fourpence an hour. One day I thought of this. I was talking to a big parrot dealer, and eral languages and undergo a long course of chanced to ask if he sold many parrots training in the art of serving people, and abroad. He replied: 'Hardly ever, because of the different languages spoken abroad, English-speaking parrots naturally not being in much demand in foreign towns.' This gave me an idea, and I suggested that I should experiment with one of his parrots. I took home a quite uneducated bird, and after a few weeks had taught it to repeat several short French sentences. After that I started to teaching his parrots to speak French, German and Italian regularly. I work now entirely for the dealers, not for private people. I've got quite a good con-nection of my own among the large parrot

> "The best bird for teaching foreign languages is the African gray parrot, from the west coast of Africa and Prince's island. My methods? Well, diet and warmth are important. I keep my parrots in an artificially warmed temperature of about 80 degrees, acclimatizing them to cooler temperature before selling, and give them some proportion of their native food-palm nuts, bananas, etc. I instruct my parrot pupils in the mornings and evenings, first pronouncing one word for days together, later
> two or three words. I make sentences of
> words that join easily together. A bird will
> learn a short sentence in less than a fort-

"An important secret is that of so teaching a bird that it will seem to speak intelligently and as if it understood what was happening at the moment. Then by pulling out my watch and then saying, 'What's the time?' the parrot soon learns to say, 'What's the time?' whenever it sees a watch produced. To teach a bird to greet Omaha, Indianapolis and others, have a visitor with 'How d'you do?' on the propsprung up in a night, and in all of them, as er occasions, I repeat these words as I en-well as in the cities farther east, enormous ter the room where the parrot is. To make a whole I have been impressed with their

"A parrot will quite frequently catch up the exact tones of its tutor's voice as well lawyers, editors and so on, while on the as the words. Working on this idea, I have other hand the best we are able to present | now, after extraordinary trouble, an inin the way of waiters are the willing but | telligent parrot that has been taught to rather indifferent and untrained colored give imitations of actors-only a few, of servitors of the South. These facts the course, but he can give an exact imitation All white without and black within; of the voices of Ellaline Terriss, George have found out that the big American Grossmith, jr., and Yvette Guilbert, the hotels recently built and now building are French singer. His best selection, however, is the four words in voice and tune in addition to granting them the privilege of Phyllis Rankin's 'When we are married' song from 'The Belle of New York.' How was he taught? Well, of course, I couldn't engage these artists to teach him, but there is a clever lady amateur actress who is wonderful at imitations of actors' and singers' vocal peculiarities, and she had the bird to live with her and coached him several months, until his vocal imitations were so exact you'd think they'd been acquired from the originals. "One especial feature I've tried recently

is an idea of my own-that of teaching what I call my advertising parrots. They are taught so that whenever they see any one enter a shop they say, 'Have you tried so and so's milk porridge?' or 'Hair Restorer?' or whatever the commoditiy is. The parrot's cage, bearing a label advertising the patent commodity, stands on the shop counter, and the bird puffs the article all day long, for he has been purposely taught nothing else.'

# IN WILD FLOWERS' INTEREST.

Organization Called Sister to Audubon Society Holds First Meeting. Washington Post.

The Wild Flower Preservation Society of America held its first annual meeting yesterday afternoon at 4:30 in the lecture hall at the ational Museum. The society has been called a sister to the Audubon Society. It is endeavoring to do for wild flowers what the Audubonists are doing for the It was organized last April and now has 200 members and seven fellows scattered throughout the United States. Frederick V. Coville, of the United States De-partment of Agriculture, is president of the organization, and was in the chair at yesterday afternoon's meeting. Reports showed that the society is prospering and is rapidly adding to its list of chapters. Dr. C. E. Waters, of Johns Hopkins University, pressuent of a chapter which was

recently organized in Baltimore, and ten other members of the new chapter attended yesterday's meeting. Dr. Waters addressed the meeting briefly, and said that the first work the Baltimore members of the society would undertake would be the marking of all the trees in the public parks of Baltimore. Miss Elizabeth Smith and Dr. Basil Sollers, of the Baltimore high schools, were among the Baltimoreans at the meeting. A lecture by Prof. Francis E. Lloyd, of the Teachers' College, Columbia University, New York, on "Ine Colors of Flowers" was the chief feature of yesterday's meeting. The lecture was illustrated by lantern slides, showing the various arrangements of colors in familiar plants and flowers. In

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TWO STORES INDI ANAPOLIS LOUISVILLE

TWO STORES INDIANAPOLIS LOUISVILLE

work of the society would, in his opinion, be advanced best by arousing interest in plants and flowers and encouraging the public to study them. He spoke first of the green in plants, the color which forms the basis for the display of all other colors. He showed the leaves of many plants and explained the causes of the continual changes color which leaves undergo. The red and other colors appearing in leaves were then discussed, and the lecture closed with an explanation of the colors found in flow-

The following officers of the national asvesterday afternoon: President, Frederick V. Coville, Washington; vice president, Dr. D. T. McDougal, of the New York Botanical Garden; secretary, Charles Louis Pollard, United States National Museum. The following were among the members of the board of managers who attended the meeting: Mrs. N. L. Britton, New York Botan-ical Garden; E. L. Morris, A. M. Read and Dr. F. H. Knowlton, Washington.

CARNEGIE WON THE RACE.

His Persistence Enabled Him to Con-

quer a Larger Rival. When Andrew Carnegie's parents first came to America from Scotland they went to East Liverpool, O., to stay with some relatives. Their son was about fourteen years old at the time, and was an object of considerable interest to the boys of the neighporhood. He made many friends among them, and after the family had moved to Allegheny, Pa., often returned to East Liv-

erpool to visit some of his playmates. William and Michael Fisher, who lived on a farm about half a mile from the town. The the pet rabbits and other objects of interest, and, at length, when they were all standing at the top of grassy slope, Wil-liam Fisher challenged Carnegie to a foot race. "Well," said Andrew, "you're a lot taller than I am, and your legs are longer, and I believe you can beat me, but I'll race

you, just the same."

The two boys started, and as Andrew had foreseen, the Fisher boy easily outran him. The little Scotchman was by no means discouraged because the chances seemed all way down the slope the Fisher boy stopped, considering it useless to run further. To his arrived at the bottom far ahead of him. "That's not fair," said Fisher, "because I

"Yes, I knew you'd stop," said Carnegie, in reply, "and that's the reason I kept on running. Have you ever heard the fable of the turtle and the hare?"

New York Shop Girls.

Leslie's Weekly. Very few shop girls are married; for they generally marry to improve their conbands. But that this is not the rule is proved by the envy shown by the salesladies to anyone among them who announces her engagement. People in general think, I believe, tha girls who like to "rubber," as they call it, at night, are a wicked lot. That has not been my experience with them. I have found many of them exceedingly free spoken-some few of them, indeed, care-

And God repented of the evil that He had said that He would do unto them; and He did it But it displeased Jonah exceedingly. Jonah iii. 10, and iv. 1.

Its virtues ever growning less. The sound of dancing in the street And song and curses in the hall; And borne on slow, unwilling feet. A Jonah nears the city wall— A Jonah stands beside the gate And chants the stern decree of fate.

A city filled with purple sin; A mighty place of wickedness

Jonah calls the curses down, There, where they listen open-eyed: Then hodden in his dusty gown He turns and walks away with pride. He climbs the low, embowered hil And looks to see the city die-But God repents him of his will.

Then Jonah cries: "A fool was I!"

A Jonah at the city gate,
Full sorry at the change of fate. To-day, how many men but look At all the bad their brother does. And shout he shall be brought to book If ever seeming sinner was! But God, He knows the heart of man, And ever has-and ever could

With His all-comprehensive scan Discern some little trace of good. Yet Jonah, at the city gate, 'Mid withered gourdvines, rails at fate. -W. D. Nesbit, in Chicago Tribune,



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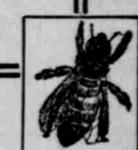
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and higher. We would suggest to our patrons to get an early start in this light and comfortable raiment to thoroughly enjoy the season now at hand.

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MAGIC MIRRORS.

covered, were found ingenious utilizations of optical laws. How Instruments Used by Magicians and Swindlers Are Made. in a Broadway shop a couple of days ago. This is a tat plate and handle made of a New York Evening Post.

The aphorism of Barnum that the public loves to be humbugged finds illustration in the success of the oculists in this country who sell "magic mirrors" to credulous in- of vines, birds, clouds and ideographs or dividuals for \$5 and \$10 which cost one-tenth those figures. Some of these charlatans, with sublime assurance, have called the law to their aid to add prestige to their merchandise, as

covered by letters patent, copyright, or lief that a bit of bright metal or glass could be so charged by the black art that mirrors by: just laying on the reflecting it would reflect in visible form the invisible things or being about us is as old as civilization. Egypt and Babylon, Persia and In- the same appearance, but different redia, Japan and China have made and used | flecting quality. Akin to this style of work these occult instruments from early times. are the magic lacquers which at certain Those which are made in the far East possess qualities which at one time were puz-

zling, but which, when the secret was dis-

the best silver-backed looking glass. The reverse is shased in low relief with figures talismans. When employed in the usual fashion it does not differ from an ordinary mirror, but when a large beam of light is thrown upon it and reflected upon to protect them from rivals, or it may be a dark wall or celling, in the reflected circle appears a luminous face, ideograph, or several of the mirrors are, or claim to be, other figura. The result is secured in the covered by letters patent, copyright, or trademarks.

The miror makers can justify their calling with precedents numberless. The beduce is fused into the circumjacent mass. A similar effect is produced in silvered character in one kind of tin foil and filling in the rest of the surface with a foil of which are invisible when looked upon at right angles to the lacquer's surface. Oddest of the Oriental mirrors are those set at the Bottom of a cylinder or truncated cone, whose surface is waved or undulating. The base reflects in ordinary manner; the sides in such a fashion as to produce foci or focal circles at various points. From one point of view the looker sees a faint halo about his face at the bottom of the cylinder; from a second point a misty human face alongside of his own; from a third a face looking at him through his

The simplest is the Japanese lucky mir-

ror, a fair model of which the writer saw

metal resembling steel. One side is so

highly buraished that it reflects as well as

reflected eyes. The principle which underlies these odd images is the same as that used by Cooke and Maskelyne in London in producing their "ghosts." and seems to have been employed with great skill by Cagliostro in the eighteenth century.

The Friday Superstition.

New York Mail and Express. It is only within a year that Friday has become a departing day for Atlantic steamers, the seamen's superstition as to its oad luck having formerly been taken into account by the companies. On last Friday Andrew Carnegie and J. Pierpont Morgan soiled away without any regard for the foolish superstition, and the good wishes of their countrymen go with them for a safe voyage. Formerly this super-stition prevailed almost as much in regard to travel on land, and many a shrewd traveler took advantage of it by starting on Friday on a journey with the assurance that he would have plenty of accommodation without engaging a Pullman berth in advance. But this folly as to Friday is passing away, with a good many others of the same kind, including the absurd dread as to the fatality of the number thir-



Judge-Why, he couldn't kill anybody with that weapon! Policeman-Well, I don't know, your Honor. He tried to shave this man with it.